

by an account of the morphology of the genus. The detailed description of each species is accompanied by the synonymy, citations of exsiccatae, and a very full discussion.

In a revision of *Herberta*, the same author²⁰ discusses 4 species, 2 of which are described as new.

FERNALD²¹ has described a new *Cardamine* (*C. Longii*) from Maine, which grows in "shaded rock-pockets and crevices covered at high tide." In the description it is contrasted with *C. pennsylvanica*.

MACKENZIE²² has described a new species of *Carex* (*C. convoluta*), which ranges from Maine to Manitoba and south to the Gulf States. Heretofore it has been included in *C. rosea*.

PENNELL,²³ in continuation of his studies of the plants of the southern states, has described a new *Smilax* (*S. leptanthera*) from Georgia, closely allied to *S. tamnifolia*.

RENDLE²⁴ has described a new genus (*Maidenia*) of Hydrocharidaceae from West Australia, belonging to the Vallisnerieae.

ROCK,²⁵ in connection with the preparation of a monograph of certain genera of the Lobeliaceae of Hawaii, has published 9 new species and varieties of *Cyanea*, and 2 new varieties of *Lobelia*.

WIEGAND²⁶ has described a new species of *Eragrostis* (*E. peregrina*), which occurs as a weed in this country, as well as in Germany and Japan, and which is unknown as yet in an indigenous state. It was separated from the well known *E. pilosa* of Europe and America, and had been named *E. pilosa* var. *condensata* Hackel.—J. M. C.

A peculiar spore distribution.—According to ROMELL,²⁷ the brown powder commonly observed covering the upper surfaces of sporophores of

²⁰ EVANS, ALEXANDER W., Notes on the genus *Herberta*, with a revision of the species known from Europe, Canada, and the United States. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 44:191-222. pl. 8. 1917.

²¹ FERNALD, M. L., A new *Cardamine* from southern Maine. Rhodora 19:91, 92. 1917.

²² MACKENZIE, K. K. Notes on *Carex*. X. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 43:428. 1916.

²³ PENNELL, F. W., Notes on plants of the southern United States. II. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 43:412. 1916.

²⁴ RENDLE, A. B., *Maidenia*, a new genus of Hydrocharidaceae. Jour. Botany 54:313-316. pl. 545. 1916.

²⁵ ROCK, JOSEPH F., Notes on Hawaiian Lobelioideae, with descriptions of new species and varieties. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 44:229-239. pls. 9-16. 1917.

²⁶ WIEGAND, K. M., A new species of *Eragrostis*. Rhodora 19:93-96. 1917.

²⁷ ROMELL, LARS, Hvarifrån kammer det Bruna Pulvrit å öfre Sidan af *Polyporus applanatus* och andra *Ganoderma*-arter? Svensk. Bot. Tidskr. 10:340-348. 1916 (with English summary).

some species of *Fomes* consists of true basidiospores which have been carried upward by gentle currents of air, such as arise from differences of temperature at different levels, and have lodged on the pilei. In support of this view the author points out that other objects in the vicinity of the fungi also become covered with spores. A simple experiment lends further support to this view. Pieces of cardboard pinned on the surface of sporophores of *Polyporus applanatus* in May were covered with spore powder in July, as were also all portions of the surfaces of the fruit bodies except the areas covered by the paper. While not venturing to explain the pertinacious adherence of the spores to surfaces, the author suggests that they stick fast by virtue of a gelatinous cutin layer. Regarding the spore powder on the surface of these fungi, mycologists have generally adopted the view of SCHULZER, according to which the powder consists of conidia whose origin on the surface of the pileus is minutely described by him. Although opposing the view of SCHULZER, ROMELL does not speak of repeating the histological examination of that investigator. If the explanation of ROMELL is correct, it is a matter for inquiry why this peculiarity of spore distribution is restricted to a few members of the genus *Fomes* and does not occur more generally among the Hymenomycetes. Even among the caespitose Agaricaceae, only those parts of the pilei overtopped by others are usually covered by spores, while the exposed parts generally remain free.—H. HASSELBRING.

Journal of Forestry.—With the issue of January 1917 the *Journal of Forestry*²⁸ takes the place of the *Proceedings of the Society of American Foresters* and of the *Forestry Quarterly*. This change is in no sense an absorption of either journal by the other, but rather an amalgamation of the best features of the two original publications is intended. In continuing the activities of the two parent publications it is expected that the new one will contain 800 to 1200 pages per annual volume.

The first number of the new journal sets a high standard of excellence which promises well for its future. Among its leading articles is a critical review of 30 years of forestry work of the Federal Government by FERNOW. Some slight idea of the progress involved may be formed from the increase in appropriations from \$10,000 in 1886 to over \$5,000,000 at present. In addition to the Federal organization, 30 states have organized forest departments and 13 now possess state forests. There is also a thorough discussion of "continuous forest production of privately owned timberlands" by KIRKLAND, and an excellent critical review of recent papers on the moisture withholding power of soils by MOORE. Perhaps still more useful to botanists and ecologists is an extended glossary of the technical terms of forestry now used by the profession in America.

²⁸ *Journal of Forestry*. 8 monthly issues per year. Pub. by the Society of American Foresters. Washington, D.C. \$3.00 per year.